

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

[No. 2000.]

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
20 hds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India market.
A L S O,
London Hill Wine,
excellent quality.
Wm. Hodgson.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St. Croix Sugars, received per scho'r. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas.
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
or
C. Powell.

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings starting cost—
part of them limited to drawback.
Ravens Duck,
French Brandy,
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
pipes.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7.

Public Sale.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of Cap-
tain John Harper, deceased, will be sold,
to the highest bidder, at public auction, at
one o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on
THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the follow-
ing

Very valuable Property
IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ.
ONE piece of ground lying on the south
side of Franklin-street, and on the west
side of Potomac-street, beginning at the in-
tersection of the said streets, being one hun-
dred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of
Water, and running westwardly with Frank-
lin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from
thence southwardly eighty-eight feet three
inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of
Union-street, and to the southward of Frank-
lin-street, beginning on Union-street one hun-
dred and seventy-six feet seven inches to the
southward of Franklin-street, and running
northwardly with Union-street 88 feet 3 in-
ches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6
inches. Also one half-acre of ground, lying
at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon-
streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'rs.
Wm. Hartshorne,
Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert.

Just Received and for Sale,
By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different
lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the
log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Watiles & Co.
January 25

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
beral wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20

FOR BOSTON,
THE BRIG
HARMONY,
ROBERT HENRY master.
A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for
passengers—Six hundred barrels will be tak-
en on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.
Who has received per said brig a few half
pipes.
Choice Old Port Wine.
Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.
Aug. 19.

For Freight or Charter,
The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,
A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on
board.
William Hodgson.

For Amsterdam (direct)
The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. Weston.
For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawson & Fowle, Alexandri-
Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawson & Fowle,
30 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.
August 8

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
For such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.
March 17.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.

Leaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madrira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga; and
Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, figs, Mace, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars,
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,
lemijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

WANTED,
A WET NURSE.
Enquire of the Printer,
August 21.

Just Received,
By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master,
from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime Lon-
don particular WINE, of the brand of Scott
& Co. fit for immediate use.
James Patton.

Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

For BOSTON,
The Brig MARY,
ROBERT B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in a few days, and
will take a few hundred barrels
on freight if immediate applica-
tion is made to

Lawson and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,
The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of
112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland
gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown
soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

IN STORE,
10 bales Reerboon gurrah; 15 chests im-
perial and hyson teas; 20 hds. and 30 bar-
rels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy;
10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and
30 cases claret wine; 20 hds. retailing mol-
lasses; 5 bags and 60 barrels Muscovado
clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 box-
es spermaceti; 150 do. mould, and 30 do.
dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto
chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals
ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes
herrings; 3 cases English sewing twine; 1
case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona
gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.
August 21.

LANDING,
From on board the brig Louisa, from MA-
DEIRA,
AND FOR SALE,

4 pipes
8 hds.
8 quarter-casks,
Choice
Madeira Wine,
Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Ward-
rop and Co. Of the same quality as they have
for some years past sent to Judge Washing-
ton and others for their own use, and which
is deemed very superior.
William Hodgson.

August 20

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready
money, on the premises, on Wednes-
day the 12th of August next, the estate call-
ed CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun
county, consisting of 203 acres of land, on
which was formerly erected a merchant and
saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as
will be sufficient to raise 16000 and the costs
of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of
the county court of Loudoun, at which time
and place due attendance will be given by
The Commissioners.

July 15. [21]

THE badness of the weather on
Wednesday last, prevented a sale of
the above property on that day as ad-
vertised. It will again be offered for
sale on the 12th of September next,
at the same place and upon the same
terms as above.

The Commissioners.

August 19.

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
21st AUGUST, 1867.

ORDERED,
THAT Abraham Faw, Adam Lynn, and
William Rhodes, be appointed commis-
sioners to hold an election at John Hodgkin's
tavern, on the first day of September next,
for the purpose of electing a member of the
common council for ward No. 3, in place of
Phineas Janney, resigned.

Test.
JAS. M. MREA, C. C.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber attends at his office
on TUESDAY and SATURDAY in every
week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of
transacting testamentary and all other busi-
ness appertaining thereto; on which days all
persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,
Register of Wills for Alex. County,
August 1.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapce do.

Clover-seed, (Petra. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo; Geor-
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

TRIAL

OF
COL. AARON BURR

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

THURSDAY, August 13.

SKETCH of the arguments on the qualifications of an impartial jury.
[CONCLUDED.]

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Wickham observed, that the remarks of the gentleman last up, reminded him of a Roman epigram on a lady, who was so completely covered by the decorations which enveloped her, that she was the least part of herself. It was precisely so with the gentleman's argument. It was so perfectly enveloped in figures and graces, that the argument constituted the least part of itself; and it was only by lifting a flounce here and a furbelow there, that you could catch a glimpse of it. The gentleman has hurried us to England and to the battle of Culloden, with as much ease as if he had waved the wand of a magician. He has compared the judicial decisions in that country at the period of the rebellion with the case now before the court; without having attended to the natural points of distinction between them. Every man in England could reason upon the cause of the Pretender. The basis of this decision was a chain of historical facts, recorded in books which reason could appreciate and prejudice could not distort. Such a case would have been precisely similar to the one now before the court, had this been founded on the annals of history or on matters of fact. Had it been established that gunboats had descended the Ohio; that Col. Burr had had several engagements with Gen. Wilkinson; and had then been brought before this court for trial, the jury would have decided upon these facts, and not upon their own professions. But where are the established facts in this case? The president has declared that of his guilt there can be no doubt. Yet the president is but a man and liable to deception. Gen. Wilkinson too is a witness; but his credibility may be hereafter impeached; and the supreme court has already decided that his testimony is not relative to the charge of treason. This whole tale then resolves itself into general Eaton's deposition; of which, though we may not be disposed to say it is untrue, we may at least assert that it is marvellous. Is this accusation then founded on historical facts? Is there a single document to support it? No; not one. How then can the gentleman pretend to institute a parallel between this case and the case of the Rebellions in England?

It is no disqualification for one juror to have entertained an opinion of Col. B's treasonable intentions, it can be no disqualification for 12 of them. What then would be the situation of his counsel? The jury are impelled: their minds made up as to the treasonable designs of Col. B. With what attitude could his counsel stand before such men to vindicate his innocence? Would they pretend to operate upon marble? They might as well at once abandon the cause of their client. These impressions too, respecting Col. B's intentions would directly tend to influence their judgments as to the overt acts said to have been committed. These impressions do directly bear upon the overt act, because the intention is the first step towards the act itself, and render it more probable that that act will be committed. What is most probable is soonest believed to be most likely to happen; and the man whose judgment is therefore made up as to the intention of Col. B. cannot be said to be impartial on any point in the cause. Let the case be supposed of 6 jurymen whose minds are decided as to the intentions; and 6 others as to the overt act. How could the counsel pretend to address them on either of those points? If they wished to argue on one of them, they must abandon it; because 6 of the jury are adamant: If they turned to the other, they would meet with equal prejudice and equal resistance. It was like the case of the Abbeys & the Nun recorded in Tristram Shandy where it would be a sin for either of them to pronounce a certain word entire; but by splitting it into two pieces, they completely removed all the sin of the transaction. One of them could then articulate the *Bou*, and the other the *gre*.

As to Callender's case, had Mr. Bassett concluded that Callender was the author of the libel? Had he decided upon his intentions? Or upon the guilt of publishing it? No. Did the counsel who appeared for him pretend to deny that it was a libel; or did they not rather voluntarily step forward for the sake of disputing the constitutionality of the law and the authority of the court, under which he was arraigned? Did Mr. Randolph himself, in the house of representatives, deny that it was a libel? And let it be recollected, that this very decision of Judge Chase was overruled in the senate of the U. S. by a majority of 18 to 16; and yet Mr. Hay has now quoted it as law.

Mr. W. then expatiated upon Mr. Hay's definition of an impartial juror. The sense of the majority of any country was to be considered as the criterion of impartiality and truth. What a vast saving of trouble would result from this new principle. Instead of a student's poring over the black letter in his own closet, in search of principles and tests, he need only go about to this barbecue and that horse-race to take the common sense of mankind. A lawyer would perhaps consult his M. Nally, or his Reeves: But Mr. Hay would go about collecting the sense of the nation. Is there then to be an *appeal nominal*, as there has been in France, when the French people were asked, "are you for Napoleon being king of the French?" But this argument proves too much. Were a man to declare Col. B. guilty not only of a treasonable intent, but of a treasonable act, could he be considered as an impartial juror, because he happened to coincide with the public opinion? It is in fact impossible to know what that opinion is. Opinions are continually fluctuating. What is law under the administration of John Adams, is not so under the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Wirt has found fault with elementary writings, and asserts that they are not always the tests of truth. It is true that they are not always so; but they are most generally so considered. Some elementary books, such as Lord Coke's, are of inestimable value. As to the variation which Mr. Wirt has pointed out between one of the elementary principles of Reeves and the court's decision in the case of Horne Tooke, a reference to the report of that trial would clearly show that this case had not been accurately represented to this court. Thompson, the juror, was not in court; he had exercised the discretion of absconding himself, and it was said by way of excuse, that he had been long and intimately acquainted with the defendant. It was to this point that the judge spoke when he said that it was no excuse. No excuse for what? Not from serving on the jury; but for not attending the court.

Mr. Wirt here interrupted Mr. W. and submitted it to every candid mind, which had most candidly stated the passage. Mr. Wirt then read it and commented at some length. A long and desultory conversation occurred on this point; after which Mr. Wickham observed that he had but one more remark to offer; that he had come here to try the defendant on the law and on the fact; and not on public rumor; but that this trial would be nothing but a mockery, if it were to be submitted to the decision of a prejudiced jury. Why did the framers of our constitution attempt to secure the privilege of an impartial jury? Was it not known to them, that the period would at length arrive, when some individual would be marked out as the victim of popular and political jealousy? And was it not from such a case, that the constitution had originally forbid the legislature to change the law of treason; and that a subsequent amendment was introduced, still further to fortify and to secure the privileges of the accused?

Mr. E. Randolph (at the request of the court) read Judge Chase's answer to the article of the indictment, which arraigns his decision in the case of Mr. Bassett: Mr. R. then observed, that he had not intended to have interfered in this discussion, because he expected that the objections which would be offered would have been made to particular individuals only; but he had since seen, that a most serious blow was meditated at the whole system of jury trial. Whether Heaven or accident had given us this illustrious boon, it was certainly our most solemn duty to preserve it pure and perfect. Vain would be all this parade, if a judge would calmly sit upon a bench, and connive at its violation. If the courts do not defend this right, could it be truly said that any man was safe in his own habitation? Mr. R. said, that some analogies had been stated between the present and other cases. Other gentlemen had introduced burglary and murder; and to this catalogue he should add the crime of water-

ing false money, knowing it to be false. If a juror should assert that he knew not whether the accused passed the money, but that he was certain he must have known it to be false, there could be no doubt of his being a biased and incompetent juror. Mr. R. expatiated at some length upon the case of Tooke, and upon the authorities quoted from Hawkins; and attempted to shew that Hawkins had contradicted and confuted himself; that instead of advocating the pure and more liberal doctrines of his own day on the subject of juries, he had appealed to the reign of the Tudors, when not a spark of liberty existed. He concluded by solemnly conjuring the court to preserve the privileges of the jury trial free from violation; he would appeal to the volume of human nature; he could almost appeal to Mr. Hay's great tribunal itself; whether any man could decide a case fairly and impartially on one half of which his mind was already made up.

BOSTON, July 18.

(By the Packet, from Liverpool.)

BATTLE IN POLAND.

ELENSBURG, June 18.

Two ships from Konigsberg, have arrived here, which bring advice that the French are only two and a half German miles from that city.

Great rejoicings are stated to have taken place at Flushing and elsewhere, in consequence of the victory obtained by the French over the Russians, whose loss in killed and wounded is stated at forty thousand men, besides thirty thousand prisoners.

HAMBURG, June 22.

This morning early, private intelligence had been received here from a person of distinction at Danzig, dated the 19th inst. According to this the French emperor attacked the Russian army on the 15th, totally defeated it and took 300 pieces of cannon. The number of prisoners, it is added, is beyond calculation, and the Russians have lost every thing. Whether this is a new affair, or whether the battle of the 14th is meant, cannot be determined. The same letter adds, that the French entered Konigsberg on the 16th.

It seems (as I am informed on good authority) that the above news is contained in a letter from General Rapp to Mr. Houssier; it states that above 80,000 prisoners were taken. Mr. B. had sent it to the office of the New Gazette to be printed, but had afterwards stopped it because it was not official.

Letter from East-Prussia, June 19.

"We understand that the French troops entered Konigsberg on the 16th inst.

"According to some accounts, general Benningen, in the beginning of June, resigned the chief command of the Russian army, which was transferred to prince Bagration."

June 22.

We have as yet no official account of the late battle. What seems to give certain plausibility to the rumor of the French having occupied Konigsberg on the 16th inst. is an advertisement inserted in the Hamburg Correspondent, of this day, in which the public are informed by the officers of the grand duke of Berg there, that letters will be taken, and forwarded gratis to Danzig and Konigsberg.

It has been currently reported on the Hamburg exchange this morning, that since the French entered Konigsberg, the Russians, having been joined by their reserve, attacked and defeated the French, with great loss, on the nineteenth inst.; but this rumor found but little credit.

June 30

We expect with the utmost anxiety the next arrivals from the continent. They will probably decide whether Europe has yet any chance to be saved. We are not without hope that the loss of the Russians are greatly exaggerated, and that although Bonaparte may have obtained excessive and signal advantages, they are not so decisive as to leave the continent wholly at his mercy. Benningen might have found it prudent of necessity to retire behind Pregel, and in doing so, he might, still preserving his main strength unbroken, have experienced very severe losses. It is possible also he might have retreated and held out the bait of Konigsberg to Bonaparte for the purpose of drawing him from his impregnable hold upon the left bank of the Passarge, and fighting him to advantage in a position of his choice.

Whatever loss the Russians may have sustained, we have reason to think would soon be repaired. The fate of the

empire did not hang upon single army or a single battle. Benningen had provided against contingencies. Exclusive of the great army under his command, a second consisting of troops from the more remote districts of the Russian empire are assembled and placed at a convenient distance from the rear of the principal army. It is presented to be so powerful as to render the Russians not apprehensive for the consequences of even a lost battle. Upon the whole, though there is enough in these accounts to excite a great uneasiness and anxiety, we see nothing that should induce despair. Bonaparte has gained a victory but we are persuaded it has been hardly earned, and that it is far from being decisive of the full issue of the campaign.

July 3.

No further information respecting the late calamitous occurrences in Poland has arrived. It is strange that no particulars of the 14th had transpired at Berlin five days after. The paper of the 20th, published in this city, gives indeed a sweeping result, but carefully abstains from descending to particulars. On the preceding day we find that the prince Duryhese passed through that city, on his way to Paris, with an account of that distinguished victory. Why was not the substance of this glorious intelligence made known at Berlin? Why was that information either kept back from Gen. Clarke, the governor of that city, or suppressed by him, with which prince Duryhese was dispatched as an express to Paris? The distance between Friedland and Berlin is not so great but that all the occurrences on the 14th, nay, even on the 15th and 16th, might have been fully known at the last of these towns on the 19th. In our extreme anxiety we naturally catch at any circumstance tending to diminish the probability of the enemy's statement. We therefore derive some hope from the imperfect communication in the Berlin paper of the 20th. If the battle of the 14th terminated in the decisive overthrow of the Russian army, we think some public announcement of an event, so important in its immediate effect and future consequences, would have been made to the inhabitants of that city. That the Russians might have sustained a partial defeat we will not attempt to deny. The ablest conducted retreat must be made under great disadvantages. The impetuosity of a pursuing enemy will frequently enable them to cut off corps, whose marches is retarded by unexpected accidents, or orders ill conceived, and consequently imperfectly obeyed. Those, however, who are acquainted with the perseverance and bravery of the Russians, know, that with them retreat does not always imply defeat, and that a defeat is far from being equivalent to total ruin.

Since writing the above we have learnt that a foreign officer and a messenger have just arrived from the continent. It is reported that they have brought the details of the battle of Friedland.

[This is the latest English date received.]

NEW YORK, August 19.

By a gentleman who arrived here in the British Packet, from Halifax, we are positively favored with the following interesting intelligence:

"The Bellona, of 74 guns; Eshalon, 44; Acasta, 44; Halifax, 22; Bermuda, 22; Observateur, 18; Indian of 22; were repairing with the utmost dispatch.

"The La Ville de Milan, of 44 guns, loaded with water, was to sail for the Chesapeake on the 8th of Aug. and was to take under convoy the late American brig Eutaw, also loaded with water.

"Sailed in co. with the Packet, the ship Griant, captain Bray, of Marblehead, for Spain, part of her cargo consisting of India goods from Calcutta and exported from Marblehead, amounting to 16,000 dollars, had been condemned in consequence of a decree of the judge of Halifax, "that all manufactures from the colonies of Great Britain, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and imported into America, and exported from thence, would be confiscated, if fallen in with by his majesty's ships of war." The judge remarked, that it was with great diffidence he condemned the property, but would by all means recommend an appeal.

"The schooner Margaret K. Bailey, Ferguson, of Philadelphia; brig Fair American, Brown, of Baltimore; brig Henry, Warren, of Boston, all laid over for further proof, and unable to procure security, therefore the property must remain 10 per cent. charged on the Eutaw and was sold at auction, the judge has his part.

"The crews of the brig Eutaw, Fair American, and schooner Messenger of

Baltimore, Orient of Warren of Boston, were captain Douglass at the American Capitan: fifteen seamen that were taken were also discharged, and made up by the American. Also one man, sloop of war, who had remained on board months was discharged.

One hundred and Bellona were confined in the scury."

NORFOLK A

The captain of a north for Charleston, and put is to undergo an examination at 10 o'clock, at the consequence of information for supplying the British with provisions.

Alexandria Daily

MONDAY, AUG

Latest Proceedings.

TUESDAY, AUG

Col. Edward Carrington the jury, presented a from them; in which the main points relative to the copy. They wished to be copy in the evening, 2 to go together to the Sw attended by an officer of receive letters, and trans business. The court might enjoy the indulgence; (it being understood received any letters, containing to the trial, they were them to the court;) and used them to walk out to parties, provided an officer them.

After gen. Eaton was moderate Truxton was sworn Peter Taylor (Blanchard) was next examined to between Col. Burr and Bl to explain and prove the both, and the assemblage nerhasset's island.

WEDNESDAY, A

General John Morgan Washington, in the state his venerable father Col and Mr. Thomas Bl were examined, for the ing circumstances relative the intentions of which caused.

The next witness introduced, whose place the state of Ohio, about Blanchard's island. His and detailed a variety concerning the assemblage island, and their departure. On the same subject Wick acted as a servant of P also examined. He was Dudley Woodbridge, who nerhasset's partner in trade store on their joint account. His testimony related point; and was also id connection between Burr det, the purchase of boat, and some other circumstances, on the court adjourned at four o'clock.

THURSDAY, A

Simon Poole, Maurice Edmund B. Dana, all of the state of Ohio, in the Blannerhasset's island, to the assemblage of me

From all the evidence produced it having appeared was not in the island at overt act of treason was been there committed; knowledge on the part he was not present; counsel objected to the farther evidence; on the proof of any connection the men assembled on the contriving or procuring would not be sufficient (tion that they were guilty convict him of an overt levying war against the. This objection gave important debate, on the ultimate fate of the trial depends.

on single army
sen had project
Exclusive of the
ommand, a total
the more tempo
empire are seen
vicious distance
al army. It is
erful as to render
ensive for the co
st battle. Upon
is enough in the
at uneasiness and
g that should in
has gained a vic
aded it has been
is far from being
issue of the cau

July 3,
n respecting the
ces in Poland has
at no particular
ed at Berlin fin
of the 20th, pub
indeed a sweet
y abstains from
s. On the pre
the prince Dory
city, on his way
of that disint
was not the au
intelligence made
was that info
rom gen. Clarke
or suppressed by
arghese was dis
a Paris? The
d and Berlin in
occurrences on
15th and 16th
known at the
19th. In our
catch at any
mish the cre
statement. We
from the im
the Berlin paper
of the 14th tel
verthrow of the
ome public an
o important in
are consequen
to the inhabi
Russians might
eat we will not
rest conducted
er great disad
of a pursuing
de them to cut
is retarded by
orders ill con
imperfectly a
o are acquaint
ad bravery of
ith them re
ly defeat, and
ing equivalent

e have learnt
essenger have
ent. It is re
ghs the details

late received]

st 19.
ed here in the
d, we are po
ing interesting

as; Eshalon,
2; Bermuda,
of 22; were
batch.
of 44 guns,
sail for the
3, and was to
merican brig
er.

cket, the ship
blehead, for
isting of fo
ported from
000 dollars,
quence of a
s, "that all
es of Great
Good Hope,
nd exported
ated, if fall
ips of war."
was with
he property,
mend an ap

K. Bailey,
rig Fair A
brig (len
id over for
procure accu
must remain
law and ex
ge has his

aw, Fair
essenger of

Baltimore, Orient of Marblehead, and Warren of Boston, were discharged by Captain Douglass at the request of the American captains: fifteen more American seamen that were taken out of other vessels were also discharged, and a subscription made up by the Americans to support them. Also one man from the Indian sloop of war, who had been impressed and remained on board two years & three months, was discharged by order of the admiral.

One hundred and fifty men from the Bellona were confined in the hospital with the scurvy.

NORFOLK August 20.
The captain of a northern sloop bound for Charleston, and put in here in distress, at 10 o'clock, at the tow-hall, in consequence of information lodged against him, for supplying the British ship of war Leo- pard with provisions.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
MONDAY, August 21.
Latest Proceedings in the Trial.

Tuesday, August 18.
Col. Edward Carrington, foreman of the jury, presented a written statement from them, in which they mentioned certain points relative to their own accommodation. They wished to be permitted to occupy in the evening, 2 rooms in the capitol, to go together to the Swan Tavern to dine, attended by an officer of the court, to receive letters, and transact indispensable business. The court decided that they might enjoy the indulgencies they requested; (it being understood that if they received any letters containing matters relative to the trial, they were to communicate them to the court;) and moreover authorized them to walk out together in separate parties, provided an officer should be with them.

After gen. Eaton was examined, com-modore Truxton was sworn and examined; Peter Taylor (Blannerhasset's gardener) was next examined to prove a connection between col. Burr and Blannerhasset, and to explain and prove the designs of them both, and the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's island.

Wednesday, August 19.

General John Morgan of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania, his venerable father col. George Morgan, and Mr. Thomas Morgan his brother, were examined, for the purpose of proving circumstances relative to the treasonable intentions of which Aaron Burr is accused.

The next witness introduced was Jacob Albright, whose place of residence is in the state of Ohio, about one mile from Blannerhasset's. His evidence was long, and detailed a variety of circumstances concerning the assemblage of men on the island, and their departure down the river. On the same subject William Love (who had acted as a servant of Blannerhasset) was also examined. He was followed by Mr. Dudley Woodbridge, who had been Blannerhasset's partner in trade, and had kept a store on their joint account at Marietta. His testimony related partly to the same point; and was also intended to shew the connection between Burr and Blannerhasset, the purchase of boats for the expedition, and some other circumstances. The court adjourned at four o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, August 20.

Green Poole, Maurice B. Belknap, and Edmund B. Dana, all of whom reside in the state of Ohio, in the neighborhood of Blannerhasset's island, were examined as to the assemblage of men at that place.

From all the evidence hitherto introduced it having appeared that col. Burr was not in the island at the time when the overt act of treason was charged to have been there committed; and it being acknowledged on the part of the U. S. that he was not present; col. Burr and his counsel objected to the admissibility of any farther evidence; on the ground that the proof of any connection between him and the men assembled on the island, or of his contriving or procuring them to assemble, would not be sufficient (even on a supposition that they were guilty of treason) to convict him of an overt act of treason in levying war against the U. S.

This objection gave rise to a most important debate, on the event of which the ultimate fate of the trial in a great degree depends.

It was opened by Mr. Wickham in a leaped, ingenious and elaborate speech, which lasted fully five hours, and consumed the rest of the time allowed to the session of the court.

Friday, August 21.

Mr. Wickham continued his argument, which was not finished yesterday, and concluded about twelve o'clock; the session of the court having commenced at ten.

The points of law contended for by him, in the course of his long and interesting discourse were, generally, that treason in levying war against the United States cannot be committed without the employment of actual force; that, under the definition of treason in the constitution of the United States, accessories (who would be so designated in cases of felony) are not to be considered as principals in cases of treason; that no person can be charged with treason in levying war against the United States, upon the ground of his counselling or procuring the overt act of treason, being accessory thereto, either before, or after the fact; and that a person accused of accessory or derivative treason cannot be tried and convicted without producing a record of the conviction of the principal agent in the overt act.

He also entered into an examination of the evidence, so far as it had been introduced; and endeavored to shew that no act of levying war against the United States was proved to have been committed at Blannerhasset's island.

The counsel for the United States objected to his arguing on this part of the enquiry, since the jury alone, and not the court, were to judge of the weight of the evidence; but the court declared that, whether the argument was correct or incorrect, they were compelled by their duty to hear it.

After Mr. Wickham had finished, two witnesses were introduced on the part of the United States, (Israel Miller and Purley Howe) for the purpose of completing the evidence relative to the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's island.

Mr. Randolph then continued the debate on the part of Col. Burr, until nearly 3 o'clock.

Mr. Hay then moved the court to allow the counsel for the United States, time until Monday next, to enable them to make the necessary preparations to answer the great variety of arguments which had been adduced.

On this motion a desultory conversation took place, in which a number of curious and some ludicrous remarks were made. The court at length decided in favor of the motion. The argument, therefore, will be resumed on Monday. The court is to sit again on Saturday at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of arraigning Mr. Blannerhasset.

AUTHENTIC.

The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of high station and authority in Halifax, dated July 25, 1807, to an English gentleman in Boston, will be found to merit serious attention:

"I cannot avoid taking the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my extreme satisfaction at the temperate and dispassionate manner in which the public at Boston seem inclined to discuss the late unfortunate transaction which took place off the Capes of Virginia, between his majesty's ship Leopard, and the United States frigate the Chesapeake: as I am perfectly convinced when every circumstance comes to be investigated, those heart-burnings and animosities which the enemies to both countries are endeavoring to foment, will be done away. I can only express my wish, that their brethren to the southward had acted as wisely and as cautiously as the meeting at Boston;—Great-Britain would then have no just cause of complaint, and those aggressions which she cannot tamely overlook, would not have happened."

"It is my most earnest desire to prove to America how much mistaken those persons are, who think it is not the inclination as well as the interest of my country to remain at peace with her. If it were not, we should be fully justified, with the power we possess, to retaliate most completely those injuries and insults which the meetings at Norfolk have thought proper, without the authority of their government to heap upon his majesty's ships, and in violation of the proclamation issued by the President of the United States."

"I now understand, from the authority of that proclamation of the president's that the deserters which were so frequently demanded, and so often refused, were supposed to be natives of the United States.—Justice to our country therefore requires us to undeceive the public as well as the president, who has been most shamefully abused and misled by whoever dared to propagate such a falsehood."

It will, however, be found, that of those men, who were taken out of the Chesapeake, none is an American, and that one has received very large additional boundaries from this very province, as an English seaman; that the gunner of his majesty's ship Chichester, who acted as an officer either in that capacity or some other on board the Chesapeake, who was inveigled by promises to desert his country and his sovereign's colors, and who was killed, was an Englishman; and two more seamen who were likewise killed, were Bri-

tish seamen; and that the men, who have survived, have confessed that the crew of the Chesapeake was composed of many more English deserters, who could not be identified by the Leopard's officers, and in consequence were suffered to remain.—These are the facts, and of course need no comment."

Captain Reeding, arrived at Portsmouth, from Point Petre, Guadeloupe, informs, that on the 29th June off Descada, he was brought to by the English armed brig Dominique, from Dominique, and ordered on board with his papers, &c. that during his way to, and while on board, as well as on his return, (after a detention of two hours) they continued firing small arms at his schooner; several shot went through her sails, entered her shars and other parts of the vessel. Upon complaining, captain R. was told he might think himself well off they did not sink his vessel.

A noble Prussian lady, in the habit of giving a portion of 4l. to poor females in her neighborhood, as an encouragement to their getting husbands, was waited on one morning by a good looking girl, accompanied by her intended husband, an ugly, little, deformed dwarf. The lady expressed her astonishment at her not having got a better spouse.—"Lord ma'am, (said the girl) what can a body expect for twenty dollars."

(London paper.)
A young man was recommended to bishop Burnet for ordination. As his lordship stammered a little, he desired his chaplain to examine the candidate. The first question was, "Why did Balaam's ass speak?" "Because his master had an impediment in his speech," answered the young man; which put an immediate end to the examination.

(Ibid.)

To the Editor of the N. T. Gazette.
You will much oblige me by giving the following a place in your paper.

On my voyage from Lisbon to Rotterdam, in the schooner Traveller of this port I lost most of my sails and spars, and was obliged to put into St. Martin's Roads Isle de Rhe. A few days afterwards I loaded a craft for the purpose of lightening my vessel to go into dock. During the night of the day she was loaded, she was cut out by a boat from his majesty's sloop of war Hazard, Charles Dikes, esq. commander; finding the craft missing in the morning I went on board the ship (she lying at anchor in the Roads) and was received with the greatest politeness.—After informing captain D. that the vessel and cargo was neutral property, he observed to me that being found on board a French registered vessel it could be considered nothing else than French property and that he should determine on nothing until he received advice from the admiral lying on the other side of the island. Some days after I again went on board, when he informed me he had come to no conclusion; that he then considered it lawfully a prize, but should he determine on returning the property, he would make a signal.

Two days after, seeing the appointed signal flying, I sent my mate on board—but it proved to be signal to another ship of war lying there; he however said that the admiral had left the affair discretionary with him, but that on supposition of my being the sufferer should he keep the property, he generously returned not only the cargo, but the craft, together with the four French prisoners; for which I take this method of returning him my sincere thanks.

In consequence of going on board the British ship of war, I was arrested and vessel and cargo taken as security for my appearance at the trial; but some days after released by an order from the minister at Paris.

THOMAS IRISH.

The following account of a dangerous rock is given in a letter from captain Edward Leigh, of the ship Britannia, to his owners at Liverpool, dated St. Thomas, May 13, 1807. He discovered it on Monday, the 27th of April, in the same year.

"At ten minutes before three P. M. discovered something ahead like a broken mast of a ship, with its end vertical; in 5 minutes plainly saw it was a sharp pointed rock, sometimes covered; it was about 4 feet high, when the sea left it; there was a great swell at the time on the west side; could plainly perceive a large bed of rock about 20 yards square. We were so close to it, that with difficulty we cleared it, and had the sea been smooth, we should inevitably have lost the ship, and perhaps our lives. Its latitude is 18 0 2, N. bearing from the South end, St. Bartholomews, E. by N. half N. 11 leagues. At six P. M. saw the land above mentioned. The above rock is not known by any person in these seas."

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.
Schiff Polly and Sally, Keith, Baltimore—Sundries—different Persons.
Brig Augusta, Davis, Gloucester—ditto—to Master.

CLEARED.
Sloop Unity, Hand, Philadelphia—by the Master.
Brig Columbia, Levering, Trinidad—James Patton and Richard Veitch and Co.
Schooner Eliza, Kenney, Barbadoes—by William Yeaton.
Betsey and Charlotte, Albot, ditto, ditto.

The Members composing the Volunteer Company lately established in this Town, are respectfully informed; that the Officers have received their Commissions, and request a Meeting of the Company, at the Council Chamber, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for training; and as it will be desirable to render this Company a School for discipline, those who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of that manly exercise are requested to join.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to to-morrow's sales at the Vendue Store,
3 bales of damaged India Cottons & 1 bale of Checks, Stripes and Handkerchiefs.
Philip G. Marsteller.
Aug. 24.

ALMANACS for 1808.
Just Published, and for sale,
By COTTOM & STEWART.
Aug. 24.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On **TUESDAY EVENING,**
AUGUST 25,
Will be presented, a NEW COMEDY,
(NEVER ACTED HERE)
CALLED

A HINT TO HUSBANDS.

(Written by R. Cumberland, esq. author of the West Indian, Wheel of Fortune, &c. &c.)

Lord Transit,	Mr. Wood.
Sir Charles Le Brun,	Mr. Cone.
Hearthright,	Mr. Charnock.
Fairford,	Mr. Jefferson.
George Trevor,	Mr. Rutherford.
Pilant,	Mr. Claude.
Sir Harry Sumner,	Mr. Miller.
Codicil,	Mr. Barnett.
Dogherly,	Mr. Cross.
Coachman,	Mr. Cunningham.

Lady Transit,	Mrs. Villiers.
Lady Le Brun,	Mrs. Wood.
Ruth,	Mrs. Cunningham.

[SECOND TIME HERE.]

To which will be added, an entire new entertainment, called,

THE WEATHERCOCK.

Old Fiddle,	Mr. Charnock.
Tristram Fiddle,	Mr. Jefferson.
Briefwit,	Mr. Cross.
Sneer,	Mr. Rutherford.
Barber,	Mr. Barnett.
Gardner,	Mr. Miller.
Servant,	Mr. Cunningham.

Varilla, Mrs. Woodham.

The Evening's performance in future will be Tuesday, Thursday & Friday.

* * The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†† Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the Theatre, at Gadsby's Hotel; and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

August 24.

To be Rented.

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

